

THE IBIS.

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XII.—*On the Distribution of Birds in Great Britain during the Nesting-season.* By A. G. MORE, F.L.S.

[Part II. Continued from page 27.]

PARUS MAJOR (*Linn.*). Great Titmouse.

Provinces I.—XVII.

Subprovinces 1–35.

Lat. 50°–59°. “British” type, or general.

Rare in the north of Scotland, but marked by Mr. Dunbar as building regularly in Ross and Sutherland. Sir W. Jardine describes it as ranging scarcely so far north as the Blue Titmouse.

PARUS CÆRULEUS (*Linn.*). Blue Titmouse.

Provinces I.—XVII.

Subprovinces 1–35.

Lat. 50°–59°. “British” type, or general.

To Sutherland (*Mr. Selby* and *Mr. Dunbar*) and Caithness (*Mr. Dunbar*).

PARUS CRISTATUS (*Linn.*). Crested Titmouse.

Provinces XIII.? XV. XVII.

Subprovinces 27?, 31, 34.

Lat. 56°–58°. “Scottish” type. Not in Ireland.

From Sir W. Jardine we learn that the Crested Titmouse annually breeds in some plantations near Glasgow: this locality may belong to province XVI. and subprovince 32, instead of XIII. and 27 as entered above.

The Rev. George Gordon tells me that it breeds at Abernethy, on the Spey; and Mr. Dunbar describes it as plentiful in the woods of Castle Grant, in Inverness-shire; Montagu had already seen it from the forest of Glenmoor,—all three localities being situated close together on the confines of the counties of Inverness, Elgin, and perhaps extending to Aberdeenshire and Banff. Further north the bird has been seen on the Findhorn, and it nests regularly in Ross-shire (*Mr. W. Dunbar*).

Yarrell mentions that the Crested Titmouse has been seen in the Pass of Killiekrankie; and Macgillivray notices a specimen killed in Argyleshire.

PARUS ATER (*Linn.*). Coal-Titmouse.

Provinces I.—XVII.

Subprovinces 1–35.

Lat. 50°–59°. “British” type, or general.

Mr. Dunbar finds the nest as far north as Sutherland. The late Mr. St. John also noticed the bird in the same county; and Macgillivray describes it as plentiful in the pine-forests of the north of Scotland.

PARUS PALUSTRIS (*Linn.*). Marsh-Titmouse.

Provinces I.—XII. XIV. XV.

Subprovinces 1–25, 28, 29, 30.

Lat. 50°–58°. “English” type, or Southern.

Throughout England and Wales, becoming scarce in Scotland, where it is mostly found in the Lothians. Nests regularly in Haddington (*Mr. A. Hepburn*), regularly in Linlithgow (*Mr. T. D. Weir*), and occasionally in several other counties of subprovince 28. The Marsh-Titmouse extends to Fifeshire, according to Macgillivray, and breeds in Perthshire (*Mr. A. Pullar* and *Mr. J. Lamb*), occasionally in Aberdeenshire (*Mr. T. Edward*), and even as far north as Inverness (*Mr. W. Dunbar*). This bird can hardly be supposed wanting in subpro-

vinces 16 and 19, though it is not included in either list of the nesting-birds of Lincolnshire, where Mr. Adrian informs me that it has only been noticed as a rare visitor.

PARUS CAUDATUS (*Linn.*). Long-tailed Titmouse.

Provinces I.-XVII.

Subprovinces 1-35.

Lat. 50°-59°. "British" type, or general.

Less frequent in the north of Scotland, but is described by Mr. Dunbar as nesting regularly in Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. Sir W. Jardine considers that it does not reach nearly so far north as the Coal-Titmouse.

PAROIDES BIARMICUS (*G. R. Gray*). Bearded Titmouse.

Provinces [II.] III. IV. [V.] [VIII.] [IX.] [X.]

Subprovinces (6), 7, 8?, 10, 11, 12, (13?), 19, (21?), 23.

Lat. 50°-53°. "Germanic" type. Not in Ireland.

A very local species, apparently now restricted to a few localities in Norfolk and Suffolk, and to the reed-beds along the banks of the Thames. Still breeds in Surrey (*Rev. J. C. Atkinson*) and probably in Essex (where the bird has been noticed), in East Suffolk (*Rev. J. Farr*), in Norfolk (*Mr. H. Stevenson*), and possibly in Lincolnshire, which is one of the five counties mentioned by Hewitson. (See also Mr. J. D. Hoy's account of this bird, in Loudon's 'Mag. of Nat. Hist.' vol. iii. p. 328.)

Extinct in Sussex (*Mr. Knox*); extinct also in Cambridge-shire and Huntingdon (*Mr. F. Bond*).

Kent, Gloucester, and Cowbit in Lancashire are given as localities by Montagu; and Mr. Waterton tells me that a pair once built by the side of the lake at Walton Hall.

MOTACILLA YARRELLI (*Gould*). Pied Wagtail.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-37.

Lat. 45°-60°. "British" type, or general.

Throughout the mainland, extending to the Outer Hebrides (*Dr. D. Dewar*) and Orkney; but does not breed in Shetland.

Blasius considers the Pied Wagtail a local race of the next species.

MOTACILLA ALBA (*Linn.*). White Wagtail.

Provinces I. ? II. ? III. ? IV. ?

Subprovinces 2 ?, 5 ?, 6 ?, 7 ?, 12 ?

Lat. 50°–53° ?. “English” type. Not in Ireland.

The Rev. M. A. Mathews considers the White Wagtail a regular spring visitor to the coast of North Devon, and has noticed a pair frequenting the banks of a stream near Barnstaple. He also writes that, in June 1860, his friend Mr. Brodrick, who knows the bird well, found a pair of White Wagtails nesting in a wall bordering on a little stream between Ilfracombe and Morte.

At Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. H. Rogers has obtained a pair of Wagtails, with their nest, which Mr. Bond and Mr. Gould refer to *M. alba*, though the birds are not so pale in colour as usual.

With regard to Sussex, Mr. Swaysland has informed the Rev. M. A. Mathews that the White Wagtail is a regular summer visitant to the south downs, and then frequents the little pools on the high grounds, in the vicinity of which it is believed to breed.

Dr. Plomley told the Rev. H. Roundell that *M. alba* was a regular summer visitor, and bred in Kent. In the ‘*Zoologist*,’ p. 1497, Dr. Plomley describes it as common about Romney Marsh.

Mr. Charles Gordon has no doubt of its breeding in the cliffs of Kent, where he has noticed it during the breeding-season; and, from the clamour and actions of birds which he has shot there, he has no doubt there was a nest. To this may be added Mr. Carter’s statement that he has caught the female upon the nest at Whittlesea (Hunts), where he saw the birds in great numbers for two successive summers (Hewitson, ‘*Eggs of B. B.*’ ed. 3. p. 165).

MOTACILLA SULPHUREA (*Bechst.*). Grey Wagtail.

Provinces I. II. III. V. VIII.–XVII.

Subprovinces 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 20-32, 34, 35.

Lat. 50°-59°. "Scottish" type, or Northern.

Scarce in the south during summer, and then found mostly in the west. Breeds occasionally in Cornwall (*Mr. E. H. Rodd*); regularly in North Devon (*Rev. M. A. Mathews*), in South Devon (*Mr. J. Gatcombe*), near Herringston in Dorset (*Mr. H. Groves*), at Chemies (*Gould*, 'Contrib. to Ornith.' 1849, p. 137), and by the little river Chess (*Rev. B. Burgess*), in Bucks and in Gloucester, where it is rare (*Rev. F. J. Scott*). Is believed to breed also in Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Kent (as mentioned by Yarrell). Breeds more numerous in Stafford and Shropshire, and from Derbyshire northwards throughout Scotland, though considered by Macgillivray very rare north of Inverness.

Doubtless nidifies in South and North Wales, though I have no record of its doing so.

MOTACILLA CAMPESTRIS (*Pall.*). Ray's Wagtail.

Provinces I.-XVI. or XVII.

Subprovinces 2-28, 30, 31, 32, 35?

Lat. 50°-58° or 59°?. "English" type, or Southern.

Throughout England and Wales, becoming very scarce or local in the north of Scotland. Mr. T. Edward finds it breeding on the east coast of Aberdeenshire; and Mr. W. M. Snowie marks it as nesting also in East Inverness. Mr. R. Gray has found the nest in Dumbartonshire; and the bird has been seen as far north as Sutherland, by Mr. St. John and Sir W. Jardine, &c.

Obs.—*Motacilla flava*, L., whose nest is supposed to have been found in Cambridgeshire, is not included in the list which Mr. Bond has sent me for that county.

ANTHUS ARBOREUS (*Bechst.*). Tree-Pipit.

Provinces I.-XVI.

Subprovinces 1-28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

Lat. 50°-58°. "English" type. Not in Ireland.

Scarce in Cornwall, Wales, and Scotland, though the nest has been found as far north as Dumbarton (*Mr. R. Gray*), in Aberdeen and Banff (*Mr. T. Edward*), and in East Inverness (*Mr. W. Dunbar*).

ANTHUS PRATENSIS (*Bechst.*). Meadow-Pipit.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-38.

Lat. 50°-61°. "British" type, or general.

A common bird throughout Britain; especially abundant in the north, and reaching the Outer Hebrides and Shetland.

ANTHUS OBSCURUS (*Keysl. & Blas.*). Rock-Pipit.

Provinces I. II. III. VI.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-7, 17-19, 21, 22, 24-38.

Lat. 50°-61°. "British" type, or general.

All round the coast, preferring rocky shores, but frequenting also the muddy estuaries of the flatter parts of the coast.

ALAUDA ARVENSIS (*Linn.*). Sky-Lark.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-38.

Lat. 50°-61°. "British" type, or general.

To the extreme north of Scotland and its isles.

ALAUDA ARBOREA (*Linn.*). Wood-Lark.

Provinces I.-VI. VIII.-X. XII.

Subprovinces 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-11, 12, 13-15, 17, 18, 19?, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25.

Lat. 50°-55°. "English" type. Not in Scotland.

Chiefly in the south of England, and apparently rare or wanting in some of the eastern counties. Nests only occasionally in Essex, and is not included in either of the lists which I have received from Lincolnshire, though the county is mentioned by Yarrell.

Nests occasionally in Derbyshire, in Yorkshire (where it is rare), in South Lancashire (*Mr. G. S. Gregson*), and in Westmoreland (*Mr. T. Gough*).

PLECTROPHANES NIVALIS (*Meyer*). Snow-Bunting.

Provinces XV. XVIII.

Subprovinces 30 and 38.

Lat. 57°–61°. “Highland” or mountain type. Not in Ireland.

In the ‘Natural History of Deeside’ it is recorded that the Snow-Bunting has been noticed (by Macgillivray), early in August, on Lochnagar, Cairn-tual, and Ben-mac-dhui. In the same work, Messrs. Cumming and Brown state that it resides on these mountains all summer, and breeds; and Mr. Stewart says that it breeds on Ben Aun. In Banffshire, also, Mr. T. Edward has seen the Snow-Bunting in summer (*Zoologist*, p. 6597). Reference may be made to the first volume of Macgillivray’s ‘British Birds,’ and to Yarrell, who quotes Colonel Thornton as having seen “Snow-flakes” on a Ptarmigan-mountain on the 29th of August.

Quite recently Dr. Saxby has discovered the nest of the Snow-Bunting in Unst, Shetland (*‘Zoologist,’* p. 7709); and he tells me that he has upon many occasions observed pairs of them during summer, but in parts of the cliffs almost always inaccessible (see also *‘Zoologist’* for 1863, p. 8680, and 1864, p. 9237). In the latter passage Dr. Saxby considers that the Snow-Bunting breeds regularly in the cliffs below Saxavord.

EMBERIZA MILIARIA (*Linn.*). Common Bunting.

Provinces I.–XVIII.

Subprovinces 1–38.

Lat. 50°–61°. “British” type, or general.

Less numerous in Scotland, being attached to the corn-fields and cultivated districts, but reaches to the Outer Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland.

EMBERIZA SCHÆNICLUS (*Linn.*). Reed-Bunting.

Provinces I.–XVIII.

Subprovinces 1–36, 37.

Lat. 50°–59° or 60°. “British” type, or general.

Once observed breeding in Orkney, according to Messrs. Baikie and Heddle.

EMBERIZA CITRINELLA (*Linn.*). Yellow Hammer.

Provinces I.–XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-35, 37.

Lat. 50°-59° or 60°. "British" type, or general.

To the far north of Scotland, and has twice bred in Orkney (*Messrs. Baikie and Heddle*).

EMBERIZA CIRLUS (*Linn.*). Cirl-Bunting.

Provinces I. II. III. V.

Subprovinces 1-6, 7, 13, 14.

Lat. 50°-55°. "English" (or "Atlantic") type. Not in Ireland.

Along the south coast, from Cornwall to Essex; but does not appear to breed in Kent.

Nests occasionally in Surrey (*Mr. F. Godman*). Has been seen in Herts, in May, by the Rev. H. H. Crewc, who has lately found it breeding near Tring (*Ibis*, 1865, p. 114). It has been obtained in Berks by the Rev. F. O. Morris. Breeds in Gloucester (*Rev. F. J. Scott*), in Hereford (*Mr. R. M. Lingwood*), in Worcester and Warwick (*Mr. R. F. Tomes*). The few birds which have been noticed further north were most likely accidental visitors.

FRINGILLA CŒLEBS (*Linn.*). Chaffinch.

Provinces I.-XVII.

Subprovinces 1-35.

Lat. 50°-59°. "British" type, or general.

The commonest and probably most abundant of our Finches; nesting regularly as far north as Caithness, but appears only as a visitor in the northern Scottish isles.

Obs.—*F. montifringilla* (L.). In the 'Zoologist' for 1864 (p. 9210), the Rev. J. C. Atkinson describes a nest and eggs found near Thirsk, which he supposes to have been those of the Brambling—a bird which in Western Scandinavia does not breed south of lat. 59° N., and in Eastern Scandinavia not south of lat. 67° N. (*Wallengren* in 'Naumannia,' 1855, p. 136).

PASSER MONTANUS (*Steph.*). Tree-Sparrow.

Provinces I.-V. VIII.-XI. XIV. XV.

Subprovinces 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9-15, 19, 20-24, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Lat. 50°-58°. "Germanic" type. Not in Ireland.

Chiefly in the middle and eastern counties of England, reaching as far north as Lancashire and Cumberland, with a few scattered localities on the eastern side of Scotland.

Mr. W. D. Crotch has once taken the nest, and caught the hen, in a hole in a thatched roof near Taunton. In Dorset, Mr. H. Groves has found the nest in a tree in a swamp at the mouth of the river Wey.

The Tree Sparrow breeds regularly in Gloucester, Hereford, Stafford, Shropshire, where "it is common" (*Mr. H. Shaw*). Mr. C. S. Gregson considers it not scarce in South and North Lancashire; and he tells me that he has taken the nest near Warrington and near Lancaster, and believes that its range extends to Westmoreland and Cumberland.

Extremely rare in Scotland. Mr. R. Gray has noticed a pair frequenting a farm in North Berwick all the summer; Mr. J. R. Pencaitland also marks it as nesting occasionally in this county. Mr. J. Murray and Mr. A. Pullen tell me that it breeds occasionally in Perthshire. Mr. T. Edward has seen eggs which were taken in "the higher parts of Aberdeenshire"; and, in Elginshire, the Rev. George Gordon finds the Tree-Sparrow breeding annually in small numbers in the hedges of the warmer parts of the county, where it appears as a summer visitor.

PASSER DOMESTICUS (*Leach*). House-Sparrow.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-38.

Lat. 50°-61°. "British" type, or general.

Throughout Great Britain, extending to the western and northern isles of Scotland.

FRINGILLA CHLORIS (*Temm.*). Green Linnet.

Provinces I.-XVII.

Subprovinces 1-35.

Lat. 50°-59°. "British" type, or general.

Breeds as far north as Sutherland (*Mr. W. Dunbar*) and Caithness (*Mr. H. Osborne*), but not in the Scottish isles.

COCCOTHRAUSTES VULGARIS (*Steph.*). Hawfinch.
 Provinces II. III. IV. V. VIII. X.
 Subprovinces 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 20, 23.
 Lat. 50°-54°. "English" type. Not in Ireland.

Apparently increasing, and reported as now breeding regularly in Wilts, Kent, Surrey, Essex, Middlesex, and Bucks. The nest has also been found in Dorset (*Mr. H. Groves*), Hants, Sussex, Herts, Berks, Oxford, Suffolk, Norfolk, Warwick, Rutland, Derby; and at Cusworth near Doncaster (*Mr. H. Reid*).

Mr. T. Edward informs me that he believes a pair bred, a few years ago, near to the town of Banff.

FRINGILLA CARDUELIS (*Linn.*). Goldfinch.
 Provinces I.-XVII.
 Subprovinces 1-34, 35.
 Lat. 50°-59°. "British" type, or general.

Rare in the north of Scotland, though reputed to breed regularly in Ross-shire (*Mr. Danford*) and occasionally in Caithness (*Mr. H. Osborne*); the late Mr. St. John also observed the bird in Sutherland.

The Goldfinch is said to be decreasing in several of the northern districts; and if we look to the account given by Mr. Knox of the great numbers annually destroyed by bird-catchers in the autumnal migration, there can be no doubt that the Goldfinch and many other of the Finches and Linnets are destroyed in a most reckless and unprofitable manner. Without wishing for protective laws like those enacted in France, we cannot avoid registering this protest against the cruel and useless slaughter which Mr. Knox deplures, in his 'Ornithological Rambles' (ed. 3, p. 78).

FRINGILLA SPINUS (*Linn.*). Siskin.
 Provinces II. III. IX. X. XI. XII. XIII. XXII.
 Subprovinces 4, 7, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35.
 Lat. 50° or 54°-59°. "Scottish" type. Not positively known to breed in Ireland (Zool. p. 3708).

The Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge tells me that he once found a

Siskin's nest in a furze-bush, close to a fir-plantation, near to Bloxworth, Dorset. Meyer mentions a nest taken in Combe Wood. The bird is considered to have bred near Oxford (*Rev. A. Mathews*), and has been seen near Gloucester in the month of May.

The nest has been found in Lancashire (*Yarrell*), near Walton Hall (*Mr. Charles Waterton*), in Durham (*Mr. J. Hancock* and *Rev. H. B. Tristram*) and in Westmoreland, according to Bolton, as quoted by Montagu.

In the south of Scotland, the Siskin breeds occasionally in Dalswinton Woods, Dumfriesshire (*Mr. W. G. Gibson*); in Kirkcudbright (*Yarrell*); within two miles of Glasgow (*Mr. R. Gray*); in several counties of subprovince 28; in Perthshire, perhaps regularly; in Argyleshire; and, though not numerous as a species, may be considered to nest regularly in most of the northern counties of Scotland.

FRINGILLA CANNABINA (*Linn.*). Linnet.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-35, 37.

Lat. 50°-60°. "British" type, or general.

Throughout the mainland; and also breeds regularly in Orkney (*Messrs. Baikie and Heddle* and *J. H. Dunn*).

FRINGILLA LINARIA (*Linn.*)*. Lesser Redpoll.

Provinces II. III. IV. V. VIII.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 20-31, 32, 34, 35, 37.

Lat. 50°-60°. "Scottish" type, or Northern.

Nests occasionally in Dorset, Isle of Wight, Kent (*Zoologist*, p. 8951), Oxford, Warwick, and Shropshire; regularly in Norfolk and Suffolk; regularly in Nottingham (*Rev. R. Sutton*) and Derby (*Rev. H. H. Crewe* and *Mr. O. Salvin*), and thence northwards becomes more numerous, breeding in all the counties of the north of England and throughout Scotland. Low tells

* We think there can be no doubt that the true *Fringilla linaria* of Linnæus is the bird usually called by English ornithologists the "Mealy Redpoll"; the specific name proper to the "Lesser Redpoll" would seem to be *rufescens*, Vieillot.—ED.

us that it breeds in Hoy; and Messrs. Baikie and Heddle also describe it as indigenous to Orkney.

FRINGILLA FLAVIROSTRIS (*Linn.*). Twite.

Provinces V. VII. VIII. IX. X.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 14, 15, 18, 20, 21-25, 27-32, 33?, 34-38.

Lat. 50°-61°. "Scottish" type, or Northern.

In Herefordshire, Mr. R. M. Lingwood says that the Twite breeds sparingly on the Black Mountains, or Hatterell Hills, on the west border of the county.

Garner tells us that this bird breeds in Staffordshire; and Sir John Crewe marks it as nesting regularly in that county. Mr. H. Shaw describes it as nesting occasionally on the Longmind Hills, in Shropshire. The bird also breeds in Derbyshire occasionally (*Sir J. Crewe*), in North Wales (*Eyton*), on the mosses of South Lancashire, Warrington, &c. (*Mr. C. S. Gregson*); in East York (*Mr. A. S. Bell*); in West York (*Mr. H. Smurthwaite*); Westmoreland (*Mr. T. Gough*); Isle of Man (*Mr. J. F. Crellin*), who has kindly sent me specimens of the bird, obtained in the month of June; in Durham and Northumberland, and in nearly all the counties of Scotland, reaching to the Hebrides and Northern Isles; but I have no authority for subprovince 26.

Mr. H. Groves tells me that he believes the nest has been found in the north of Dorsetshire; but some confirmation of this locality is desirable, as this would extend the breeding-range two degrees further south.

PYRRHULA RUBICILLA (*Pall.*). Bullfinch.

Provinces I.-XVII.

Subprovinces 1-35.

Lat. 50°-59°. "British" type, or general.

Though not an abundant species, the Bullfinch appears to be widely distributed in Britain. Mr. Dunbar describes it as breeding regularly in Sutherland and Caithness; and Mr. Danford marks it as nesting every year in Ross-shire.

LOXIA CURVIROSTRA (*Linn.*). Common Crossbill.

Provinces I.-V. VIII. X. XI.-XV. XVII.

Subprovinces 2, 3, 5-8, 11, 13, 20, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35.

Lat. 50°-59°. "Scottish" type, or Northern.

The Crossbill appears to be an increasing species in Scotland, and, from having been more frequently found breeding in the northern counties, seems to belong rather to the "Scottish" than the "British" type, though the nest has occurred in scattered localities throughout Great Britain.

Commencing from the south, the nest has been found in the following counties:—Devon (Zoologist, p. 39), Somerset (*Mr. W. D. Crotch*), Hants (Zoologist, p. 189), Sussex (*Mr. W. Borrer*), Kent (*Mr. G. Jell*), Surrey (*Hewitson*), Essex (*Mr. H. Doubleday*), Herts (*Mr. F. Bond*), Norfolk (*Sheppard and Whitear*), Gloucester (*Hewitson*), Leicester (*Harley*), East York (*Hewitson and Mr. A. S. Bell*), West York (*Mr. H. Reid*), Durham and Northumberland (*Mr. J. Hancock and Rev. H. B. Tristram*), Cumberland (*Mr. T. Hope*), Dumfries (*Mr. W. G. Gibson*), Selkirk and Roxburgh (*Rev. T. B. Bell*), Linlithgow (*Rev. J. Duns and Mr. T. D. Weir*), Perth (*Mr. A. Pullen*), Banff (*Mr. T. Edward*), Elgin (*Rev. G. Gordon*); and the bird is considered to breed regularly in Aberdeen, Inverness, Ross, and probably Sutherland.

STURNUS VULGARIS (*Linn.*). Starling.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-38.

Lat. 50°-61°. "British" type, or general.

Throughout the mainland and isles, but is much more numerous in some districts than in others, and it has been observed to increase very rapidly in some counties where it formerly was hardly known. Sir W. Jardine marks the Starling as having bred regularly "of late years only" in Dumfriesshire; and Mr. Archibald Hepburn describes it as "a colonist" in Haddingtonshire.

CORACIA GRACULA (*G. R. Gray*). Chough.

Provinces I. II. [III.] VI. VII. XII. XIII. XIV. XVI. XVII. XVIII.

Subprovinces 1, 2, (3), 4, 5, (6), (7), 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

Lat. 50°-59°. "Atlantic" type.

On the rocky headlands of the south and west coasts, from the Isle of Wight to Ross and Sutherland, in which latter county Mr. Dunbar tells me that it inhabits only a few localities. Formerly nested on Dover cliffs, according to Pennant, who states that a pair brought from Cornwall escaped and stocked these rocks, though the well-known passage from Shakspeare seems to imply an earlier origin.

The species is believed to be now extinct in Sussex and Kent, and very few pairs now remain in the Isle of Wight, and at Purbeck. On the east coast, a few birds only are known to breed about St. Abb's Head and near Fast Castle in Berwickshire.

Though not strictly south-western, its much greater prevalence on the western side of the island, and its southern distribution on the Continent, induce me to refer the Chough to the "Atlantic" rather than to the "British" type.

CORVUS CORAX (*Linn.*). Raven.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-38.

Lat. 50°-61°. "British" type, or general.

Thinly scattered throughout Great Britain, being more numerous in the north and very scarce in the more level and cultivated districts. The Raven is already nearly extirpated in many of the midland and eastern counties, and is not included in either of the two lists which I have received from Lincolnshire.

CORVUS CORONE (*Linn.*). Carrion-Crow.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-32, 35, 36.

Lat. 50°-59°. "British" type, or general.

Frequent in England, becoming rare in the middle and north of Scotland, where its place is supplied by the Hooded Crow. Mr. T. Edward, however, considers the two birds about equally

numerous in Banffshire. Mr. R. J. Shearer marks the Carrion-Crow as nesting occasionally in Caithness; and the late Mr. St. John mentions its occurrence in Sutherland, where, however, its nest has not come under the notice of Mr. Dunbar.

Dr. Dewar informs me that he has seen the Carrion-Crow, during the breeding-season, in the Outer Hebrides, where, as in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, he believes that it pairs with the Hooded Crow.

CORVUS CORNIX (*Linn.*). Hooded Crow.

Provinces III. IV. X. XI. XII. XIII.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 8, 11, 22, 24, 25, 26-38.

Lat. 51° or 54°-61°. "Scottish" type, or Northern.

Mr. Laver, of Colchester, has informed Dr. C. R. Bree that the "Dun Crow" occurs in great numbers near the Blackwater River, in Essex, and "some remain and breed there every year. Mr. Laver has frequently seen and taken the nest on Osey Island, in the parish of Steeple, on Ramsay Island, and at Paglesham. His cousin, Mr. Robert Laver, has shot the old bird from the nest, which is generally that of the Carrion-Crow." Dr. Bree has since written to say that the trees in which the Hooded Crow used to breed have been cut down in one of the localities whence he kindly endeavoured to obtain specimens.

Messrs. Gurney and Fisher mention a pair having once nested near King's Lynn in 1816.

There is reason to believe that the Hooded Crow breeds occasionally in North Wales, where the birds have been noticed so late as May. Further information on this point is very desirable.

The Hooded Crow has been known to breed near Scarborough on two or three occasions (*Yarrell*, and 'Zoologist,' p. 6142). A bird which bred at Hackness is still preserved in the Museum at Scarborough.

Mr. Selby marks the Hooded Crow as breeding occasionally in Northumberland; and Mr. J. F. Crellin reports it as breeding annually in the Isle of Man. The bird breeds throughout Scotland, becoming more abundant northwards.

In the neighbourhood of Glasgow, Mr. R. Gray describes the Hooded Crow as constantly pairing with the Carrion-Crow, and says this is the rule rather than the exception; and in Rennie's 'Field Naturalist' (1833, p. 279) Mr. Blyth records that the same observation has been made near Inverness. This circumstance is greatly in favour of the opinion that the two birds are races of the same species.

Blasius treats the Hooded Crow as variety β of *C. corone*.

CORVUS FRUGILEGUS (Linn.). Rook.

Provinces I.-XVII.

Subprovinces 1-35.

Lat. 50°-59°. "British" type, or general.

Decreases northwards; but breeds as far north as Caithness (Mr. R. J. Shearer); not, however, extending to the Western or Northern Isles.

CORVUS MONEDULA (Linn.). Jackdaw.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-35, 37.

Lat. 50°-60°. "British" type, or general.

To the extreme north of Scotland; and a few pairs breed in South Ronaldshay (Low, and Baikie and Heddle).

PICA CAUDATA (Flem.). Magpie.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-35.

Lat. 50°-59°. "British" type, or general.

To Sutherland and Caithness; but does not breed in the Scottish isles.

GARRULUS GLANDARIUS (Leach). Jay.

Provinces I.-XVI.

Subprovinces 1-25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30?, 32.

Lat. 50°-57°. "English" or Southern type.

Throughout England, reaching as far north as the middle of Scotland. Macgillivray describes the Jay as "found here and there in the woods skirting the Grampians, from Forfar to Dumbarton, and in all the more or less wooded districts southward."

Colonel Drummond-Hay marks the Jay as breeding regularly in Perthshire; and Captain Orde describes it as occurring in Argyleshire wherever there is much copse-wood.

GECCUS VIRIDIS (Boie). Green Woodpecker.

Provinces I. VIII. IX. XI. XII.?

Subprovinces 1, 15, 17, 20, 21?, 22, 23, 24, 25?

Lat. 50°-55°. "English" type. Not in Ireland.

Not a common bird, but marked as nesting regularly in every county as far north as Derbyshire. In the north of Yorkshire it becomes scarce, and nests only occasionally in Durham and Northumberland.

The Green Woodpecker is not included in either of the two lists which Mr. J. F. Brockholes has sent from Lancashire and Cheshire; but Mr. C. S. Gregson informs me that the bird breeds in the latter county. Mr. Gregson also states that "the Green Woodpecker breeds in Barron Wood, Cumberland, close to the borders of Scotland," and "also in Westmoreland." Dr. Heysham, however, only knew it as a rare visitor to Cumberland; nor is it marked in the lists which I have received from Mr. Gough and Mr. T. Hope.

PICUS MAJOR (Linn.). Great Spotted Woodpecker.

Provinces I.-V. VII.? VIII.-XI. XV.

Subprovinces 1, 2-15, 18?, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29-31.

Lat. 50°-58°. "English" type. Not in Ireland.

Breeds in small numbers in nearly all the southern and midland counties of England, becoming rarer northwards.

Very scarce in Scotland, though Macgillivray describes it as formerly not uncommon near Dunkeld, and mentions Loch Ness, the Spey, and Braemar as localities where it is not unfrequent. The bird has been observed by Mr. Selby on the banks of the Dee and Spey.

Mr. T. Edward marks the Great Spotted Woodpecker as resting occasionally in Aberdeenshire, and in the 'Natural History of Dee-side' it is described as resident in the woods, but very rare.

Mr. Dunbar considers that it breeds regularly in the woods at Castle Grant, in East Inverness; and he tells me that the bird has been observed also in Ross-shire.

PICUS MINOR (*Linn.*). Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.

Provinces I. II. III. IV. V. VIII. X.

Subprovinces 2-15, 19, 20, 22, 23.

Lat. 50°-55°. "English" type. Not in Ireland.

More southern in its distribution than the former, not reaching further north than Yorkshire.

Yarrell mentions its having been found in Lancashire; but I have no authority for its nesting in that county nor in any part of Wales.

Obs.—The Great Black Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus martius*) has been recorded as breeding in a brick wall at Claremont in Surrey (Naturalist, 1851, p. 20); also in an oak-tree in the New Forest (Zoologist, 1862, p. 8091). It seems possible that in each case some other bird was mistaken for this species.

YUNX TORQUILLA (*Linn.*). Wryneck.

Provinces I.-V. VIII.-XII.

Subprovinces 2, 3-15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Lat. 50°-55°. "Germanic" type. Not in Ireland.

Rare in the northern counties, and apparently much less numerous on the western side of England. Does not breed in Cornwall, and is very rare in Devon. I have no authority more recent than Pennant for its breeding in Wales.

Mr. Gregson has only once found the nest in Lancashire; and Mr. Smurthwaite has never seen the bird in North-west Yorkshire. Mr. Gough, however, describes the Wryneck as breeding regularly in Westmoreland; and in Loudon's 'Mag. of Nat. Hist.' (vol. iii. p. 172) it is included among the summer visitors to Carlisle.

Though the Wryneck has been observed a few times in the south of Scotland, its nest has not been found.

CERTHIA FAMILIARIS (*Linn.*). Tree-Creeper.

Provinces I.-XVII.

Subprovinces 1-32, 34, 35.

Lat. 50°-59°. "British" type, or general.

On the mainland to Sutherland (*Mr. St. John*) and Caithness (*Mr. Dunbar*), but does not reach the Scottish isles.

TROGLODYTES PARVULUS (*Koch*). Common Wren.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-38.

Lat. 50°-61°. "British" type, or general.

To the extreme north of Scotland. Common in the Outer Hebrides and Orkney, and "a few breed annually in Shetland."

UPUVA EPOPS (*Linn.*). Hoopoe.

Provinces II. III. IV.

Subprovinces 4, 5, 6, 7, 12.

Lat. 50°-52°. "Germanic" type. Not in Ireland.

The Rev. A. C. Smith informs me that a nest, containing young birds, has been taken in Wiltshire. The Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge writes that a pair of Hoopoes are reported to have bred at Warmwell, in Dorsetshire, many years ago.

Mr. Jesse, in his 'Gleanings,' mentions a nest found near Chichester. Latham records another pair whose nest was built in Hampshire; and Gilbert White also records that a pair of Hoopoes frequented, for some weeks, an ornamental piece of ground adjoining his garden at Selborne, and seemed disposed to breed, until driven away.

Mr. Knox tells me that the nest has been found at Southwick, near Shoreham.

Mr. Blyth noticed a pair frequenting a garden near Tooting in 1833 ('Field-Naturalist,' 1834, p. 53); and in the 'Zoologist' (p. 564) Mr. J. P. Bartlett notices some eggs taken near Dorking in 1841.

The Rev. H. B. Tristram informs me that the nest has once occurred in Northamptonshire.

SITTA CÆSIA (*Meyer*). Nuthatch.

Provinces I.-XII.

Subprovinces 1-20, 21?, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Lat. 50°-55°. "English" type. Not in Ireland.

Throughout England; but rare in the north-western counties,

Mr. Eyton describes the Nuthatch as common in Shropshire and North Wales. Mr. Gregson considers it numerous at Dunhorn Park, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and also in the woods at Wyresdale, North Lancashire; but Mr. Brockholes has not met with it in either county.

Dr. Heysham records one pair as breeding regularly, in his day, in Cumberland.

Mr. Hancock marks the Nuthatch as breeding occasionally in Durham; and Mr. Selby has found the nest in Northumberland.

CUCULUS CANORUS (*Linn.*). Cuckoo.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-35, 36, 37, 38.

Lat. 50°-61°. "British" type, or general.

Throughout the mainland; but appears to be less numerous in the isles.

Mr. John Macgillivray has recorded its occurrence in North Uist. Messrs. Baikie and Heddle tell us that a few breed every season in the retired parts of Hoy and Waas. Dr. Saxby describes the Cuckoo as a very rare visitor to Shetland, where, however, he has obtained young birds not fully feathered.

ALCEDO ISPIDA (*Linn.*). Kingfisher.

Provinces I.-XV.

Subprovinces 1-28, 29.

Lat. 50°-57°. "English" type, or Southern.

Thinly scattered throughout England and the south of Scotland.

Breeds regularly in Ayr, occasionally in Lanark, regularly in nearly all the counties of subprovince 28, regularly in Stirling and Clackmannan, and perhaps every year in Perthshire, where it is very rare.

It is sad to think that this beautiful ornament of our streams is fast disappearing before the unceasing persecution of would-be collectors; and since its feathers have become a fashionable ornament of dress, even the ladies have now to be added to the list of the enemies of the Kingfisher. To salmon-fishers the

sight of the living bird ought to more than compensate them for the loss of the best of flies.

HIRUNDO RUSTICA (Linn.). Chimney-Swallow.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-35, 36, 37, 38.

Lat. 50°-60° or 61°. "British" type, or general.

Throughout Great Britain, and also reaches the Scottish isles.

Mr. John Macgillivray describes *H. rustica* as the only Swallow found by him in the Outer Hebrides, where it did not arrive till the end of June. Messrs. Baikie and Heddle say that a few pairs build annually near Kirkwall; and Dr. Saxby tells me that a nest was once taken in Lerwick.

CHELIDON URBICA (Boie). House-Martin.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-32, 34, 35, 37, 38.

Lat. 50°-60° or 61°. "British" type, or general.

Builds regularly as far north as Sutherland and Caithness; but does not appear to reach the Outer Hebrides, nor has Mr. Graham found its nest in the islands of Argyleshire.

In Orkney, the House-Martin builds at Kirkwall and about the Cathedral of St. Magnus (Messrs. Baikie and Heddle).

COTYLE RIPARIA (Boie). Sand-Martin.

Provinces I.-XVIII.

Subprovinces 1-32, 34, 35, 37, 38 ?

Lat. 50°-60°. "British" type, or general.

Ranges to the extreme north of the mainland; but, like the former species, the Sand-Martin has not been found breeding in the isles of Argyleshire.

W. Macgillivray has noticed that Sand-Martins frequent the sand-banks on the shores of the northernmost Hebrides. They build in Orkney, and perhaps occasionally in Shetland.

CYPSELUS APUS (Illig.). Swift.

Provinces I.-XVII.

Subprovinces 1-35.

Lat. 50°-59°. "British" type, or general.

Throughout the mainland; and breeds also in Mull and Iona (*Mr. H. D. Graham*); but does not build in Orkney, or Shetland, or the Outer Hebrides.

CAPRIMULGUS EUROPÆUS (*Linn.*). Nightjar.

Provinces I.-XVII.

Subprovinces 1-34, 35.

Lat. 50°-59°. "British" type, or general.

Less numerous in the north of Scotland, breeding occasionally only in Caithness (*Mr. Shearer*).

Mr. H. D. Graham reports the Nightjar as breeding regularly in Mull.

COLUMBA PALUMBUS (*Linn.*). Wood-Pigeon.

Provinces I.-XVII.

Subprovinces 1-35.

Lat. 50°-59°. "British" type, or general.

A common species in nearly all parts of Britain, and, though Mr. H. D. Graham does not include the Wood-Pigeon in his list of the birds of Iona, Mr. J. K. Wilson describes it as breeding annually in the island of Mull.

The Wood-Pigeon extends to the extreme north of the mainland, but does not reach the Scottish isles. Its rapid increase of late years in the Lothians has been frequently commented upon.

COLUMBA ŒNAS (*Gmel.*). Stock-Dove.

Provinces II. III. IV. V. VIII. IX. X.

Subprovinces 4-13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

Lat. 50°-54°. "Germanic" (or "English") type. Not in Ireland.

There is a peculiarity in the distribution of this bird, since it seems to be absent during the breeding-season from several of the south-western counties, in which, and even in Dorsetshire, it appears chiefly as a winter visitor. Still there is good authority for its breeding in Gloucester (*Rev. F. J. Scott*), Hereford,

Shropshire, and perhaps in North Wales (*Eyton*). The nest has been found both in East and West Yorkshire, but hardly, I believe, beyond the 54th degree of latitude. The bird seems to be most numerous in some of the midland and eastern counties of England, and has not been observed in either Scotland or Ireland. Mr. J. F. Brockholes, who has taken especial pains to identify the species, tells me that the Stock-Dove breeds regularly in Cheshire and South Lancashire, where the nest is placed in fir-trees and ivy. The Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge describes the bird as building in exactly the same kind of locality, among matted ivy, close to the trunks of cedars and fir-trees, more often in the holes of old trees where limbs have been broken off.

COLUMBA LIVIA (*Briss.*). Rock-Dove.

Provinces I. [II.] V.—VIII. X. XII.—XVII.

Subprovinces 1, 2, 3, (4), 13, 17, 18, 20, 21 ?, 22, 23, 25, 26–38.

Lat. 50°–61°. “Atlantic” (or perhaps “Scottish”) type.

Far more numerous in the north ; and on the west than on the east coast of Scotland.

Commencing from the south of England, the Rock-Dove used to breed formerly at Purbeck (*Rev. H. Austin*) ; but there is no direct evidence of its having ever bred in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. E. H. Rodd includes the Rock-Dove in his list as breeding occasionally in Cornwall. The Rev. M. A. Mathews has observed it building in the cliffs about Lynton. Mr. W. D. Crotch reports it as breeding in Somersetshire. The bird is said to be common in Gloucester and Monmouth.

Sir W. Jardine gives Caldey Island as a locality, and Mr. Tracy marks the bird as breeding in Pembrokeshire. The Rev. H. Harpur Crewe has observed it breeding in Denbighshire, and there are probably several other localities in South and North Wales.

Mr. J. F. Brockholes tells me that there is a colony at Beeston Castle, Cheshire, and that he once noticed a pair frequenting the high banks of the Mersey during the breeding-season. Mr. C. S. Gregson informs me that the Rock-Dove breeds at

Whitbarrow Scar; and Mr. J. B. Hodgkinson has found its nest occasionally in Cumberland: it breeds also in the Isle of Man, as I learn from my obliging correspondent Mr. J. F. Crellin.

The Rock-Dove is numerous in many localities along the west coast of Scotland, especially in the isles, and abounds in the Outer Hebrides, in Orkney, and in Shetland, and, though less numerous on the east side of Scotland, breeds regularly in Caithness, Elgin, Banff, and in a few localities in Aberdeenshire, at Down Castle, Stirling (*Mr. J. Murray*), in the Isle of Man, on the Bass Rock, and at Fast Castle, Berwickshire.

On the east coast of England, the Rock-Dove breeds only at Flamborough; it also breeds in a few rocky valleys or inland cliffs in Derby, York, Leicester, Stafford, Shropshire, and Somerset.

Like the Dartford-Warbler, the Rock-Dove on the European continent is quite a southern species.

TURTUR AURITUS (*G. R. Gray*). Turtle-Dove.

Provinces I.-V. VI.? VIII. X.

Subprovinces 2, 3, 4-15, 17?, 19, 23, 24.

Lat. 50°-54° or 55°. "English" (or "Germanic") type.

Breeds in South Devon occasionally, and Somerset; regularly in Gloucester, and perhaps also in Pembroke; regularly in Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Stafford: in the last two counties it is rare; in Derbyshire occasionally (*Mr. J. J. Briggs*); in Cheshire very rarely (*Mr. J. F. Brockholes*), and in the south of Yorkshire (*Mr. Reid*). To the east and south of this line, the Turtle-Dove nests in all the midland and southern counties, but is described as scarce in Lincolnshire.

Dr. Heysham records that a young bird was once taken in Cumberland, where the species is very rarely seen; and the Rev. H. B. Tristram tells me that the nest has once been found as far north as Durham. Yarrell says that the Turtle-Dove is found in Lancashire, and is not uncommon in Cornwall; but I have not been able to obtain any evidence of its breeding in either of these counties. It seems also safer to consider the locality of South Wales uncertain for the present.

[To be continued.]